

September 7, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

22175

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Consensus of the reports from these defectors is that the Reds command at least 75 percent of the rebel zone's "commando" posts—the basic units of the rebel military organization.

In addition, the defecting officers say, Communists control all the rebel distribution points for arms.

WHAT REDS ARE PLANNING

Reports of new Communist strategic plans are seeping out of the rebel zone.

One of these plans is to seize a few small towns, far from the capital, and set up bases for Castro-type guerrilla war.

The best of the Communist guerilla fighters would be slipped out of the rebel zone of Santo Domingo to lead these attacks. The targets would be lightly defended country towns, near mountains in which guerrillas could hide.

From all the data now in the hands of intelligence officials, one thing is clear:

Despite political compromises between opposing factions in the Dominican Republic, the Communists, now out in the open, are determined to fight on for an eventual Red takeover.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Sept. 7, 1965]

UNITED STATES REPORTEDLY OFFERED WEISSIN \$50,000 TO QUIT

CHICAGO, September 6.—The Chicago Tribune said today that Dominican Brig. Gen. Elias Weissin y Weissen has been offered \$50,000 by the United States in an attempt to get him to leave the Dominican Republic.

In an article from Santo Domingo signed by Jules DuBois, the newspaper said Weissin had turned down the alleged offer.

DuBois said Weissin told him in an interview that he was visited between midnight and 2 a.m. Wednesday by two men he identified as Lt. Col. Joe Wyrick, an Army attaché, and David Phillips, of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The article said Weissin said he had been offered the money for his three-bedroom home and a lot across the street.

CUBA BUSILY EXPORTING SUBVERSION TO AFRICA STILL CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION NEEDED

(Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. CLEVELAND) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, evidence of Communist Cuba's subversive goals continues to mount. No longer content with spreading his tentacles to other Latin American nations only, Castro is again actively working to overthrow African governments as well, having been successful already in Zanzibar.

In an article by Dan Kurzman in the September 3 issue of the Washington Post, this latest effort by Castro is ably explored. I will insert this article at the end of my remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I have lost count of the number of times I and others interested in and concerned about this problem have called for the implementation of steps to halt Castro's ability to speed subversion. Our appeals have continued to fall on the ears of an administration deaf to the problem and to the very real dangers associated therewith.

In my May 1965 report to the people of my district, I said:

Castro's efforts to subvert other governments in this hemisphere were dramatically illustrated in the Dominican Republic and I predict that the festering troubles now besetting that Caribbean nation will erupt in much the same form in other parts of Latin America unless this country becomes determined to treat the disease as well as the symptoms.

The disease is Communist Cuba where training in infiltration and subversion has become that island nation's major export.

As evidence of Castro's subversive activities in other parts of the world continues to mount, I broaden my prediction and suggest that Dominican Republic type situations will erupt in African nations as well as in other Latin American nations so long as Castro's activities remain unchecked.

Mr. Speaker, I am calling for a congressional investigation of Castro's subversion throughout the world in hopes that an in depth investigation by an appropriate committee of Congress will result in the implementation of steps by the administration to halt this spreading cancer.

Following is the above referred to article by Dan Kurzman which appeared in the September 3, 1965 issue of the Washington Post:

CUBA BUSILY EXPORTING SUBVERSION TO AFRICA (By Dan Kurzman)

Cuba is supplementing its program of subversion in Latin America with a major effort to help bring down African governments.

Indications are mounting that Cuba is busily exporting its subversion techniques to Africa. Among them, according to informed sources, are these:

In late May or early June, a Cuban vessel reportedly discharged from 30 to 90 tons of arms at Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania.

Up to 100 Cuban Communists have arrived in Tanzania since late April mainly to give guerrilla training to African rebels of several countries.

Some 1,000 Africans are believed to have received guerrilla training and indoctrination in Cuba since 1962, and this program seems to have been accelerated in recent months.

The destination of the arms shipment is not clear, the sources said. Weapons, apparently consisting of small arms, machineguns, and mortars, could be intended for the Tanzanian army or for rebel groups in other countries.

The Cubans who have arrived in Tanzania are understood to be training select rebel groups from the Congo (Leopoldville) and the two Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola. One training center is believed to be located on the island of Zanzibar, which merged with Tanganyika to form the nation of Tanzania.

TWO CUBANS KILLED IN CONGO

In late June, two Cubans were killed by Congolese government troops in the eastern Congo. They had been fighting alongside rebel forces.

According to the Congo government, documents found on the bodies indicated that the two Cubans had left Havana for Moscow in late April, and that they then proceeded to Prague and Dar-es-Salaam before heading for the Congo.

Guerrilla training in Cuba, the informed sources said, is known to have been given in the last 2 years to Africans from Mozambique, Tanzania, Senegal, and Malawi. Unconfirmed reports have indicated that citizens of Portuguese Guinea, Kenya, and the Congo (Leopoldville) have also had such

training. In addition, youths from Mali and the Congo (Brazzaville) have been studying in Cuba.

SENEGAL CONVICTS 27

In late June, 27 Senegalese were tried in Dakar and found guilty of subversion. One of the accused testified that the group had been recruited for guerrilla training in Mali and then been sent to Cuba for further training. He said they, as well as other Senegalese, stayed in Cuba for about 8 months. They returned to Mali in late 1964, then to Senegal, where they were arrested during December and January.

The witness said the Senegalese had been given instruction in the maintenance and handling of small arms. They also underwent combat exercises.

After the overthrow of Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, sources indicated Cuba may have moved its base of subversive activities from Algeria to Tanzania.

CHANNELS FOR CUBA

The Cuban effort to subvert Africa is believed motivated by several factors. First, it is seeking additional channels for release of its revolutionary energies. Second, success in Africa could increase its sagging prestige within the Communist bloc. And third, Cuba, by increasing its influence in Africa, hopes to win the support of more Africans in its conflict with the United States.

The campaign in Africa seems to have started seriously with the trip of Industries Minister Ernesto Che Guevara to Africa early this year. Only 2 months after his return to Cuba, the Cubans started appearing in Tanzania.

AUBURN DAM WILL HARNESS RESOURCES OF AMERICAN RIVER, IRRIGATE THIRSTY LANDS

(Mr. JOHNSON of California (at the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday morning President Lyndon B. Johnson affixed his name to H.R. 485, the Johnson-Kuchel bill to authorize construction of the Auburn-Folsom south unit of the Central Valley project. By so doing the President signed into law legislation for which we in the State of California have been working for many years. Completion of this project will completely harness the water and power resources of the American River, eliminating serious flood threats to our State Capitol of Sacramento, and putting to beneficial use the water resources which have been wasting into the sea.

As the sponsor of this project I am proud that this is an outstanding example of multiple-purpose development of water and power resources for flood control, irrigation, recreation, generation of electrical power, domestic and industrial uses.

I take great pride, Mr. Speaker, in the comments made by our President at the signing ceremonies, and respectfully insert them at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

We are delighted this morning to have our distinguished and very progressive Secretary of the Interior here with us, and some of the responsible Members of Congress, who have been very helpful to us in our endeavors during the past 8 months that the Congress has been here.

not the elected representatives of the people have the right to know what a critically important agency is doing?

I believe the only means of keeping the CIA within its proper limits without jeopardizing its need for secrecy is a congressional watchdog committee. Procedures should be established to insure that the judgment and will of Congress are reflected in the major decisions and actions of the CIA. Such controls would also add confidence between the CIA and other U.S. operations abroad. We will want appropriate funds for the CIA would be provided with enough information to determine whether effective use is made of the money. If the United States should suffer foreign-policy reversal, it would be possible to assess the damage, determine who was to blame, and take steps to prevent future mistakes.

A watchdog committee would also keep some of the irresponsible talk concerning U.S. activities abroad. The presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba 18 months after the Bay of Pigs invasion, for example, looked a torrent of oratory on the magnitude of the Soviet threat in Cuba. If the CIA had briefed a watchdog committee, certain inaccurate statements which stemmed from ignorance of the facts would never have been uttered.

Opponents of the watchdog proposal argue that the CIA already reports to subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. At best, such reports are superficial. The CIA decides for itself just how much or how little Congress ought to know.

In April 1962 during the course of a discussion on the Senate floor of the advisability of establishing a joint watchdog committee, Senator Mike MANARELLA raised the question, "How many times does the CIA request a meeting with the particular subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee and the Armed Services Committee?" Senator LAWRENCE RICHMOND, a member of both committees, replied, "At least twice a year that happens in the Armed Services Committee and at least once a year it happens in the Appropriations Committee. I speak from knowledge during the last year or so."

After the U.S. episode, Senator WILLIAM ROSSBORN, a member of the Appropriations Committee, said on the floor of the Senate, "I have been hearing testimony presented before the Committee on Appropriations by the Central Intelligence Agency for 18 years. Never were we told during that time what the money was to be used for. It was a deep, dark secret. I did not know, and today I asked a number of members of our defense subcommittee if they knew that the Central Intelligence Agency owned and operated planes, and they said they did not." We do not permit other Government operations, no matter how sensitive, to feed us only the information they think is good for us. The Central Intelligence Agency ought not to be privileged to do so.

How might such a watchdog committee function? In the early years of the Eisenhower administration, a task force headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark conducted a thorough study of the CIA for the Hoover Commission. The task force recommended that a small permanent bipartisan commission, composed of Members of both Houses of Congress and other public-spirited citizens commanding the utmost national respect and confidence, be established by Act of Congress to make periodic surveys of the organization, functions, policies, and results of the Government agencies handling foreign intelligence operations; and to report, under adequate security safeguards. The proposed watchdog commission should be empowered by law to demand and receive any information it needed for its own use.

The Hoover Commission itself differed somewhat from the recommendations of the

Clark task force. It recommended the establishment of two agencies: a committee charged with reporting to the President periodically and a permanent watchdog joint committee of the House and the Senate. Incidentally, among those who at that time supported such control over the CIA was Senator John F. Kennedy.

Congress has never adopted the watchdog committee recommendation, largely because some of its members fear that the security of the CIA inevitably would be compromised by such a committee. Such fears are, I believe, unwarranted. The watchdog committee arrangement has worked well in the case of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which handles highly sensitive and secret information. That committee has its excellent security record. Its 18 members have proved to be fully as reliable as the hundreds of civil service personnel, military personnel, and presidential appointees who have knowledge in this highly sensitive field.

A small, select joint committee on intelligence would provide the necessary safeguards against abuses of power by the CIA. It would enable Congress to acquire the knowledge needed for an evaluation of our intelligence activities. More than that, it would, in helping with our constitutional system, insure that Congress is included in the making of decisions vital to the security and well being of the United States.

MR. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator from Rhode Island yield?

MR. FULL. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

MR. YOUNG of Ohio. First, I desire to compliment the distinguished junior Senator from Rhode Island upon rendering an important and needed public service in bringing to the attention of all Senators the article written by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARRY].

On Monday evening, at the airport in Cleveland, I purchased a Saturday Evening Post, intending to pass a part of the time on the trip to Washington by reading the various and diverse items in that magazine. On opening it, the first thing I saw was a picture of the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota, and the extremely important article written by him.

I have known the Senator from Minnesota since the day in January 1960, when we took our oaths as Senators of the United States. I was aware of his outstanding record as a Member of the House of Representatives where he served for 18 years, and of his previous years as a distinguished educator.

During my service with the Senator from Minnesota, and in the course of our work, I have come to hold him in the highest esteem as one of the great public servants of the United States. He is the author of several books, the title of one of which is "Frontiers of American Democracy." I have read and profited from reading that book.

I point out that the article in the Saturday Evening Post was written by a most respected Senator and a great American. I read it carefully, and brought it to the attention of other Senators.

I call attention to the recommendations the Senator from Minnesota made, namely, for the establishment of a small joint congressional watchdog committee to provide necessary safeguards against abuses of power by the Central

Intelligence Agency. I hope that during this session the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. FULL], the author of the article, the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARRY], the distinguished senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the majority whip, who is in the Chamber at this time, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], and all other Senators will work together to prevent further unbridled and unchecked action by the Central Intelligence Agency, which has been meddling with the formation of our foreign policy and has been acting—as it did at the time of the Bay of Pigs incident, as well as at other times—as a law unto itself.

I hope all Senators will read the fine article written by the Senator from Minnesota, and published in the Saturday Evening Post.

I also hope that later in this session the Senate will take constructive action to carry out the proposals made by the junior Senator from Minnesota.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, at the completion of the business of the Senate for today, I shall move that the Senate adjourn until noon on Friday next.

GERMANENESS OF DEBATE, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

MR. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 484, Senate Resolution 89, so that this resolution will be the pending business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FULL in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 89) providing for germaneness of debate under certain circumstances, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "has", to insert "first"; in line 8, after the word "Senate", to insert "on any calendar day"; in line 1, after the word "of", to strike out "four" and insert "three"; and on page 1, line 2, after the word "consideration", to strike out "when a reasonably related thereto"; as so to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That rule VIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding at the end thereof the following provisions:

"At the conclusion of the morning hour or after the unfinished business or pending business has first been laid before the Senate on any calendar day, and until after the duration of three hours, except as otherwise provided to the contrary by amendments, motions or on motion without debate, all debates, motions (but not including amendments offered to the bill or resolution under consideration) and appeals shall be germane."

SALE OF BRITISH BOMBS TO CUBA

MR. KEATING. Mr. President, I wish to comment on the sale of British bombs to Cuba. This deliberate breach by a British firm of the economic boycott of Cuba, which is the most significant

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ment of United States policy toward Cuba, is a pointed reminder of the critical problem which faces the United States in this hemisphere. This \$12 million deal will make it possible for Castro to get the Cuban transportation system going again. All of us know that Castro has been trying to obtain from various countries spare parts for the Cuban transportation system. He has tried to obtain them from the United States, through various intermediaries, including Mexico and other Latin American countries. However, in the past he did not have much success. Cuban transportation is largely based on equipment acquired from the United States. The recent sale of British buses to Cuba will make it possible for Castro to get the creaking Cuban transportation machinery going again. Not only was the sale made, but a 5-year credit was extended. This is tantamount to a program of foreign economic assistance, and certainly goes beyond the normal commercial terms of trade, particularly where Communist-bloc nations are concerned. There is increasing evidence that the French are also interested in expanding commercial activities in Cuba.

The British point to United States wheat sales to the Soviet Union and say, "If the Americans can sell wheat to the Russians at a heavily subsidized price, why can't we sell our buses to Castro?"

However, this is an entirely different matter, for neither the British nor any of our other allies have an economic boycott policy in regard to sales of non-strategic goods to the Soviet Union, whereas the United States and many Latin American countries do have this policy in regard to Cuba. Furthermore, our grain sales have been normal commercial transactions calling for 18 months credit—similar to that provided by Canada—whereas the extension of 5-year credit to a Communist nation indicates a new trend in trade that requires government backing.

The British action is largely the result of halfhearted and ineffective measures by the United States.

We have not succeeded in persuading anyone that the United States has a persistent and meaningful policy toward Cuba. For instance, Congress passed and the late President Kennedy signed a resolution declaring U.S. determination to prevent the export of terrorism from Cuba to other nations in this hemisphere. Yet, 2 months ago, a cache of Communist weapons was found in Venezuela, and it had been shipped to Venezuelan terrorists from Cuba. What has been done since that time? Absolutely nothing.

The OAS has incontrovertible evidence of Castro's interference in the domestic affairs of other Latin American States. Yet, no action has been taken. It is not surprising that our allies in Western Europe do not take American policies too seriously.

Mr. President, the time has come for the United States and our Latin American allies to make clear to the entire world exactly what our policy toward Cuba is and how it is to be implemented. Why should American firms give up lucrative business in Cuba so that our

British allies can reap the profits instead? This situation is intolerable; and it is the more so when American individuals and firms are taxed to provide to the British Government military assistance that permits such activity, and indeed encourages it, through Government backing for 5-year credit terms.

It is unfortunate, indeed, that while the nations of this hemisphere, as Venezuela has requested, are working to weaken Castro, our European allies are doing everything they can to strengthen him. Surely the time has come for the United States to put this issue squarely before all our allies, and to insist on a united stand against communism in the Western Hemisphere.

I hope very much that the President will grasp this renewed opportunity to urge emphatically a united policy on our free world allies.

SECURITY CLEARANCES IN STATE DEPARTMENT—THE OTEPKA CASE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAUSKA in the chair). The Senator from Iowa (Mr. MILLER) is recognized.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has released previously classified hearing reports relating to the Otepka case—the latest release being this morning.

This unfortunate and completely unnecessary situation apparently grew out of a relaxing of security standards in the State Department through the use of an emergency clearance procedure in an alarmingly large number of cases. It is reported that such a procedure, which permits the granting of a security clearance without the customary full-scale investigation, has been used more than 150 times during the past 3 years—compared to only 5 or 6 times during the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration.

I can understand why an emergency clearance procedure might be followed on rare occasions, but I must say that I cannot comprehend such a widespread use in view of the especially sensitive nature of State Department operations. There are still a great many people who honestly believe that there are a good many Communists or Communist sympathizers on the State Department payrolls. It is, of course, possible that there are a number of undesirables on the payroll of our various Government agencies. No matter how closely our clearance procedures are followed, some of these individuals are almost bound to get through. But of all times to relax our security investigations, this is the poorest. Not only is the danger just as great or greater, but the confidence of the American people in the integrity of their Government, and particularly in the State Department, is shaken.

If the Otepka case serves no other purpose, it should cause the Secretary of State to direct an almost complete elimination of these emergency clearances and a full-scale investigation of all of those persons who have heretofore been granted such a clearance—just to make sure that the relaxing of our security

clearance procedure has not resulted in any undesirables getting into the State Department. I believe a full report of such action should be furnished the Congress.

The reason why these previously granted emergency clearance cases should be given a full-scale investigation is because the record made by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee demonstrates that some of the people involved in granting these clearances are untrustworthy.

Three individuals in particular gave false and misleading testimony to the subcommittee. Two of these have since resigned from the Department. I refer to John F. Reilly, former Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, and Elmer D. Hill, former Chief of the Division of Technical Services, Office of Security. Instead of letting them resign, I think the Secretary should have had them fired. If he had had the benefit of the entire record, I believe he would have done so.

The record of Mr. Reilly's sworn testimony before the subcommittee appears in the hearings report for November 18, and I ask unanimous consent that portions of the report which I have designated be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1968.

U.S. SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JOINT, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:35 a.m., in room 8000, New Senate Office Building, Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators EASTLAND, JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, and THOMAS J. DONN.

Also present: J. G. SOURWINE, chief counsel; Samuel J. Scott, assistant counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, director of research.

Senator DONN. Mr. Reilly, do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. REILLY. I do.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you believe, sir, that your statements, as initially given to the committee, when you testified on August 6 were and remain accurate?

Mr. REILLY. Yes. And may I amplify on that, please?

Mr. SOURWINE. Yes, go ahead.

Mr. REILLY. The series of questions that were asked me by Mr. Sourwine—and I am prepared, and I would like the opportunity to go through each one of them.

Mr. SOURWINE. You have that opportunity right here now.

Mr. REILLY. Yes.

I understood, particularly from the first question asked—it asked whether there had been compromise of conversations with a telephonic or room conversation of Mr. Otepka.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Reilly, let me read you this question:

"Have you ever engaged in or ordered the bugging or tapping or otherwise compromising telephones or private conversations in the office of an employee of the State Department?"

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

July 1, 1965

...of the day's activities...
...of the Bergen...
...Frederick J. Fol-

...from 18 public...
...participated in...
...This is...
...and the...
...over to par...
...in the free...
...the voting machine...
...procedures...
...received a vot...
...being machine...
...on which they

...the legal drinking age in New...
...from 18 to 21—no...
...the voting age in New Jersey be...
...from 21 to 18?—no, 110; yes, 50.

The students were then taken by their of-
ficial counterparts to their respective de-
partments to learn about the operating of
county government.

At noon a luncheon was served in the
cafeteria of Bergen County Vocational and
Technical High School for the students and
their counterparts. From 2 to 3:15 p.m. stu-
dent Freholders and their counterparts held
a caucus to arrange the meeting agenda. The
public Freholder meeting began at 3:15 p.m.
with all the other nonparticipating students
seated in the audience.

The meeting centered on the two questions
on which all of the students had voted in
the morning. A resolution memorializing
the New York State Legislature to increase
the drinking age from 18 to 21 was defeated
7 to 3. By the same majority the student
Freholders defeated a resolution memorial-
izing the New Jersey Legislature to lower the
voting age from 21 to 18.

All students and schools participating
in the project were given awards and
certificates and special recognition was
given to the St. Cecilia High School stu-
dent newspaper for "journalistic excel-
lence in acquainting its readers with the
aims of Bergen County Student Govern-
ment Day and thereby helping foster an
increased understanding of government."

High schools participating in the pro-
gram included: Bergen Catholic, Bergen
Tech, Bergenfield, Bogota, Cliffside Park,
Don Bosco, Dumont, Dwight Morrow,
Fair Lawn, Fort Lee, Hackensack, Has-
brouck Heights, Holy Angels Academy,
Immaculate Conception, Immaculate
Heart Academy, Leonia, Lodi, Mahwah,
North Arlington, Northern Valley Re-
gional, Pascack Hills, Pascack Valley,
Ramapo Regional, Ridgefield Memorial,
Ridgefield Park, Ridgewood, Riverdell
Regional, Rutherford, Saddle Brook, St.
Cecilia, St. Mary's, Teaneck, Tenafly,
Wallington, and Wood-Ridge.

Irving N. Chayken Returns Medal to
President de Gaulle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1965

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the

Hammond, Ind., Times, on Sunday,

June 27, 1965, carried a front page story
regarding a prominent citizen of my dis-
trict, Irving N. Chayken, returning a
World War I Croix de Guerre Medal to
President de Gaulle of France.

I think his actions reflect the minds of
millions of American citizens, along with
the majority of the citizens of France
and other nations of the free world. I
know that Mr. Chayken, in addressing
his letter to President de Gaulle per-
sonally, did not include millions of
French citizens who are in opposition to
the dictatorial and ungrateful actions of
the French President who is now com-
pletely noncooperative with the free
world in curtailing the aggressions and
spread of the international Communist
conspiracy.

The following is a copy of the open
letter of Mr. Chayken to President
Charles de Gaulle of France:

AN OPEN LETTER TO CHARLES DE GAULLE
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

DEAR PRESIDENT DE GAULLE: I note with
great concern that you have undertaken a
course of action that threatens the unity of
the Western Powers. It appears you are de-
termined to make France independent and
to assume leadership of free Europe, which
has rested with the United States since World
War II.

You intend to withdraw France from the
North Atlantic Alliance in 1969 and plan also
to take steps to deprive the alliance and
America, in particular, the right to use mili-
tary installations and facilities on French soil
except under national control of France.

You forget apparently, Mr. de Gaulle, that
you spent 4 years in exile during World War
II because France had been conquered by
Germany and America's military forces were
fighting at the other end hoping to restore
France's freedom some day.

Americans are justified to complain about
your lack of memory and in many places, re-
gard you as an ingrate. France received a
total of \$9,413,600,000 in economic and mili-
tary aid since the war. In 1953 and 1954,
France received military aid totaling \$1-
107,900,000 and \$683,500,000 while battling
bitterly to keep a toehold in Indochina. The
official U.S. Government publication, "U.S.
Foreign Assistance, July 1, 1945, to June 30,
1962" will bear out these figures.

Your attitude may not only prove dis-
astrous to France and yourself but also to
the entire free world. In event of a Russian
attack, the free nations would be handcuffed
trying to defend Western Europe on the
ground.

Your memory is very poor, Mr. de Gaulle,
when you forget the thousands of Americans
who lost their lives or were wounded and
permanently injured during World Wars I
and II, defending the soil of France.

During World War I, the Croix de Guerre
Medal was presented to me on the battlefield
near Soissons, France, in July 1918, for help-
ing to safety the wounded from my company
that left 3 dead and 80 injured. I prized this
citation for nearly 50 years and often re-
called the glorious days with the 2d Division
that fought not only for America but for the
safety of France.

If you, Mr. de Gaulle, as President of
France, now take a stubborn attitude against
America and are forgetting your friends, then
it is no longer and honor for me to keep this
famous medal from the Government of
France.

I am an American, first and always, and
those who belittle this great Nation have no
place in my heart after all that America has
done to restore and preserve the freedom of
France.

I am returning this medal to you, Mr. de
Gaulle, because I can no longer have the re-

spect of the country that gave it to me.
Such a medal is a citation that any soldier
would cherish and treasure.

You are nothing but a major threat to the
peace of the Western Hemisphere and of all
people. The French should be most grateful
to the American forces that shed their blood
so that France may survive. I hope that my
comrades in World War I will join me in re-
turning their medals, too, to you so that you
can be reminded of the sacrifices from
America for the survival of the French peo-
ple.

Sincerely,
IRVING N. CHAYKEN
President
Cuban Refugee Train as Teachers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 1, 1965

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, Fair-
leigh Dickinson University recently was
given a Federal grant to train Cuban
refugees to be teachers of Spanish in
New Jersey schools.

A feature article, written by Charles
H. Harrison, education editor, appeared
recently in the Record of Hackensack,
N.J. It describes the effective program
which has been organized by Fairleigh
Dickinson University and how this grant
will result in providing outstanding
teachers for many of our school systems
in New Jersey.

So that my colleagues can be aware of
the value of this program I insert Mr.
Harrison's article in the Record at this
point:

CUBAN REFUGEES TRAIN AS TEACHERS AT FAIR-
LEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY—UNIVERSITY
AWARDED GRANT TO RUN INSTITUTE; SPAN-
ISH IS SUBJECT

(By Charles H. Harrison)

TEANECK—An ambassador in the Batista
regime in Cuba, who has been selling elec-
trical appliances in Miami, is among 26 Cu-
ban refugees who began yesterday training to
be Spanish teachers in New Jersey schools.

Fairleigh Dickinson University was award-
ed a \$37,284 Federal grant to conduct the
training institute. Another \$28,000 was made
available to the refugees by the Federal Gov-
ernment on a loan basis. They will have to
pay their own living expenses through Sep-
tember, when they are scheduled to take
full-time jobs in New Jersey schools.

The majority of the 26 refugees were law-
yers or teachers in Cuba before Castro took
over. They are all college graduates. Dr.
Emilio S. Canicio-Bello served as an amba-
sador to five Latin American countries under
Batista from 1952 to 1959. He resigned the
day after Castro took over on January 1,
1959.

The group will be enrolled in the master
of arts in teaching program at Fairleigh
Dickinson University, which prepares college
graduates for teaching positions in high
schools. The refugees' course of study will
be slightly different, however.

Generally, those enrolled in the master of
arts in teaching program spend the summer
practice teaching under a master instructor
and then become teaching interns for one
semester the following school year. The sec-
ond semester is spent in pursuing graduate
studies in their major field.

The Cubans will complete the summer
part of the program and then be granted an